UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

07 C 6215

<u>AMENDED COMPLAINT – CLASS ACTION</u>

MATTERS COMMON TO MULTIPLE COUNTS

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Plaintiff Thomas Krull, D.D.S., P.C. brings this action to secure redress for the actions of defendant Brasseler U.S.A. Inc. in sending or causing the sending of unsolicited advertisements to telephone facsimile machines in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §227 ("TCPA").
- 2. The TCPA expressly prohibits unsolicited fax advertising. Unsolicited fax advertising damages the recipients. The recipient is deprived of its paper and ink or toner and the use of its fax machine. The recipient also wastes valuable time it would have spent on something else. Unsolicited faxes prevent fax machines from receiving and sending authorized faxes, cause wear and tear on fax machines, and require labor to attempt to identify the source and purpose of the unsolicited faxes.

PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff Thomas Krull, D.D.S., P.C. is a corporation with offices at 6320 West 159th Street, Suite B, Oak Forest, IL 60452 where it maintains telephone facsimile equipment.
- 4. Defendant Brasseler U.S.A. Inc., is a Georgia corporation that has offices at One Brasseler Blvd., Savannah, GA 31419. Its registered agent and office are Lisa Larue 4837 McGrath Street, Suite J, Ventura, CA 93003.
- 5. Defendants John Does 1-10 are other natural or artificial persons that were involved in the sending of the facsimile advertisements described below. Plaintiff does not know who they are.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
- 7. Personal jurisdiction and venue are proper in this district in that defendants:
- a. Have committed tortious acts in Illinois by causing the transmission of unlawful communications into the state.
 - b. Have transacted business in Illinois.

FACTS

- 8. On February 22, 2007, plaintiff received the unsolicited fax advertisement attached as Exhibit A on its facsimile machine.
- 9. On July 5, 2007, plaintiff received the unsolicited fax advertisement attached as Exhibit B on its facsimile machine.

- 10. On August 7, 2007, plaintiff received the unsolicited fax advertisement attached as Exhibit C on its facsimile machine.
 - 11. Discovery may reveal the transmission of additional faxes as well.
- 12. Defendant Brasseler U.S.A. Inc. is responsible for sending or causing the sending of the faxes.
- 13. Defendant Brasseler U.S.A. Inc. as the entity whose products or services were advertised in the faxes, derived economic benefit from the sending of the faxes.
- 14. Plaintiff had no prior relationship with defendant and had not authorized the sending of fax advertisements to plaintiff.
- 15. On information and belief, the faxes attached hereto were sent as part of a mass broadcasting of faxes.
- 16. On information and belief, defendants have transmitted similar unsolicited fax advertisements to at least 40 other persons in Illinois.
- 17. There is no reasonable means for plaintiff or other recipients of defendants' unsolicited advertising faxes to avoid receiving illegal faxes. Fax machines must be left on and ready to receive the urgent communications authorized by their owners.

COUNT I – TCPA

- 18. Plaintiff incorporates ¶¶ 1-17.
- 19. The TCPA makes unlawful the "use of any telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone facsimile machine ..." 47 U.S.C. §227(b)(1)(C).
 - 20. The TCPA, 47 U.S.C. §227(b)(3), provides:

A person or entity may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a State, bring in an appropriate court of that State-

- (A) an action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,
- (B) an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or
- (C) both such actions.

If the Court finds that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available under the subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

- Plaintiff and each class member suffered damages as a result of receipt of 21. the unsolicited faxes, in the form of paper and ink or toner consumed as a result. Furthermore, plaintiff's statutory right of privacy was invaded.
 - 22. Plaintiff and each class member is entitled to statutory damages.
 - 23. Defendants violated the TCPA even if their actions were only negligent.
- 24. Defendants should be enjoined from committing similar violations in the future.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

25. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of a class, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, consisting of (a) all persons and entities with Illinois fax numbers (b) who, on or after a date four years prior to the filing of this action (28 U.S.C. §1658), or such shorter period during which faxes were sent by or on behalf of defendant Brasseler U.S.A. Inc., and on or before a date 20 days following the filing of this action, (c) were sent faxes by or on behalf of defendant Brasseler U.S.A. Inc. promoting its goods or services for sale (d) and with respect to whom defendant cannot provide evidence of express consent or an established business relationship prior to the faxing.

- 26. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical.

 Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that there are more than 40 members of the class.
- 27. There are questions of law and fact common to the class that predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members. The predominant common questions include:
- a. Whether defendants engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited fax advertisements;
- b. The manner in which defendants compiled or obtained their list of fax numbers; and
 - c. Whether defendants thereby violated the TCPA.
- 28. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.

 Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither plaintiff nor plaintiff's counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.
- 29. Plaintiff's claim is typical of the claims of the class members. All are based on the same factual and legal theories.
- 30. A class action is superior to other alternative methods of adjudicating this dispute. The interests of class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate

claims against defendants is small because it is not economically feasible to bring individual actions.

- 31. Several courts have certified class actions under the TCPA. Travel 100

 Group, Inc. v. Empire Cooler Service, Inc., 03 CH 14510 (Cook Co. Cir. Ct., Oct. 19, 2004);

 Rawson v. C.P. Partners LLC, 03 CH 14510 (Cook Co. Cir. Ct., Sept. 30, 2005); ESI Ergonomic Solutions, LLC v. United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc., 50 P.3d 844 (Ariz. App. 2002); Core Funding Group, LLC v. Young, 792 N.E.2d 547 (Ind.App. 2003); Nicholson v. Hooters of Augusta, Inc., 245 Ga.App. 363, 537 S.E.2d 468 (2000) (private class actions); see State of Texas v. American Blast Fax, Inc., 164 F. Supp. 2d 892 (W.D. Tex. 2001) (state enforcement action).
- 32. Management of this class action is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties that those presented in many class actions, e.g. for securities fraud.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of plaintiff and the class and against defendants for:

- a. Actual damages;
- b. Statutory damages;
- c. An injunction against the further transmission of unsolicited fax advertising;
 - d. Costs of suit;
 - e. Such other or further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

s/ Daniel A. Edelman Daniel A. Edelman

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